

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Miscellaneous Items.

"SECESSION" MOVEMENT AT CHICAGO.—There are forty-two divorce cases, either finished or in various degrees of progress, entered since May last, upon the docket of the Superior Court, Chicago.

The Chickasaw Guards, of Houston, Mississippi, turned out for practice for a prize cup, the other day. The bull's eye of the target had a hole in it, and after the whole company had fired, no mark was found on the target, whence it was charitably inferred that all the balls had gone through the hole aforesaid. All the marks-men being thus equally excellent, it was impossible to award the cup, which is to be shot for again, when it is hoped that somebody will do some bad shooting.

THE SOUTH AND THE POST OFFICE.—We quote from the last annual report of the Postmaster General, the receipts and expenditures during the year for the postal service in the following States:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
South Carolina	\$107,536	\$119,068	\$21,532
Georgia	168,665	358,180	189,515
Florida	25,932	171,185	145,253
Alabama	129,103	363,620	234,517
Mississippi	101,519	379,091	277,572

It is jokingly said, that on the question of repressing secession, Buchanan occupies the platform of Ensign Stebbins, who was in favor of the Maine law, but opposed to its execution.

Plunkins, who is certain the South will secede, is slightly consoled with the reflection, that though they may take possession of the Capitol, shut up the mouth of the Mississippi, and appropriate the Gulf stream, they can't have the Northern Lights!

The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy gives Howell Cobb a terrible scolding to sweeten his return home. After describing the financial and commercial distress in Georgia, it says:

"Why these troubles? We answer, treachery, imbecility, corruption, fraud, and ambition, have characterized the Administration of James Buchanan. He and the gourmand Cobb have victimized the Government, and are to-day trying to end the sickening spectacle of civil war, insurrection, and famine!"

THE MINISTER AND THE BLUE COCKADE.—A very conservative and genial minister of this city, meeting one of his young friends on the street, looked with some curiosity upon what struck him as a blue rose on the hat of his young friend, and inquired what it meant. "Sir," said the young bloke, "that is a blue cockade!" "Cockade!" echoed the minister, "cockade!" "Yes, sir; blue cockade. That's all right, ain't it, sir?" "Yes," said the minister, "all right, all right on the goose." The young man has not been seen since.—Louisville Democrat.

An eccentrically-dressed woman, carrying one dog in arms, and having another at her heels, was arrested at Buffalo on Wednesday for vagrancy. She was quite reconciled to go to the workhouse for sixty days, as the judge permitted her to have her dogs with her.

A man down in Maine, determined to live to a good old age, uses no alcoholic or fermented drinks, no tobacco, tea, coffee, spices, pepper, or vinegar, and eats but little meat or butter, no flour bread, and no gravies, or other "fixings," to coax the appetite. He rises at four, winter and summer, and bathes always in the coldest water he can obtain. For twenty-six years he has had no ache or pain, and, being fifty years of age, considers himself good for fifty more, and never expects to die until the machine wears out.

The Arabian horses that were presented to Governor Seward have been transferred by that gentleman to the care of the State Agricultural Society, who, in turn, have given them in charge of the Messrs. Bathgate, of Fordham. We learn that stables are now being arranged for the reception of these distinguished strangers, who will soon take up their abode in our country, where they, no doubt, will prove objects of interest to all breeding fine horses for the road or track. Due notice will be given when the Messrs. Bathgate are prepared to receive visits from the public.

NEWSPAPER OBITUARY.—The Southern Confederacy, a paper published at Atlanta, Georgia, and edited by Dr. Hamilton—which New York merchants will remember as the originator of the scheme of "White and Black Lists"—has had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the sheriff, and the inexorable sheriff has "executed" it according to law in such cases made and provided. The Confederacy will be heard of no more.—N. Y. Post.

PRETENCE ON COATS OF ARMS.—If South Carolina does secede, recede, draw back, back down, back out from the Union, we hope she will have the grace to display a huge car-fish on her coat of arms.

NAMES OF SECESSION CLUBS IN SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—Minute Men, Home Guard, South Rights Club, Sons of the South, Bell Dogs, Rattle Snakes, Kangaroos, and Nigger Protectors.

Alphonse Karr, hearing one day an infantile musical prodigy, about which everybody was in raptures, said coldly to a friend at his elbow: "Well, I don't like him so well as last night." "Why?" "Noth his friend," he has played better to-day than yesterday!" "It is true," answered the critic; "but then he is 24 hours older!"

INCENDIARY LITERATURE AND LITERARY INCENDIARIES.—The Albany (Ga.) paper relates the following incident:

"Just then a new scene was presented. Our enterprising book merchant, J. E. Welch, appeared with a large bundle of Harper's Magazine, and some other periodicals of a like kind, and, constructing the pile in the middle of Broad street, they were well sprinkled with camphene, and then touched off with a light wood torch, (in the hands of a little boy, the son of an immediate secessionist,) and burned to ashes, amid the plaudits of the crowd."

CHRISTMAS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The city of brotherly love did not keep Christmas as she should have kept it. The Philadelphia News says:

"The number of cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct were greater than we expected, and the arrests by the police were considerable."

MISSISSIPPI'S BONDS.—The N. O. Delta says a letter writer who holds some of the repudiated bonds of Mississippi writes to a correspondent in that State, and urges him to go on for the separate independence of that State. He says in the Union the foreign bond holders have no means of enforcing payment from Mississippi by those arguments which one independent State presents sometimes with great effect to another. In the Union they cannot get at her, but the moment she declares her independence this matter is placed in a very different position, and she may be made to do justice to her creditors.

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Reasons why you should Visit

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BECAUSE it will cost you nothing.

Because you cannot spend a few moments better than in looking over a collection of good books.

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Remember that you pay no more than you would at any other Establishment, and you have the advantage of receiving an elegant present, which sometimes is worth an hundred fold more than the amount paid for the book.

G. G. EVANS,
dec 22—1m 476 Pennsylvania avenue.

The third Wednesday of Every Month.

DR. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, finds it impossible to visit Washington every week, and has made arrangements to positively be in the city the third Wednesday of every month.

He has a suit of rooms at the Avenue House, where patients can obtain advice free. He only charges when it is necessary to make a thorough examination of the Lungs with the Respirometer. S. B. Waite is agent for Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, price \$1 per bottle, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption; Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, price \$1 per bottle, for Dyspepsia; Schenck's Mandrake Pills, price 25 cents per box, for Liver Bileus Complaints and Constipation of the Bowels. Dr. Schenck would be grateful to those who have been cured by his remedies, if they would leave their certificates of cure with S. B. WAITE, corner Seventh street and Louisiana avenue. dec 21—3m

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

I HAVE now ready for exhibition and sale my stock of FURS, to which I invite the attention of the ladies. I have taken great care in the selection, and feel assured they are unsurpassed in quality, style, and workmanship. The assortment consists of all the most fashionable kinds.

Hudson's Bay Sable,
Canada Sable,
Stone Marten,
Royal Ermine,
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and many other varieties.

FUR of all kinds for trimming.

A large assortment of CHILDREN'S FURS,

Also,
A fine variety of CARRIAGE ROBES,

I solicit a call from the ladies, and every effort will be made to please.

All Furs sold by their real names, and warranted to be as represented.

JAMES Y. DAVIS,
nov 26 late Todd & Co.

A. HUBNER'S

DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 506 Eleventh street, between Pennsylvania avenue and E street.

ALL kinds of Ladies' Garments, Dresses, Cloaks, Mantlets, Sack Zouave Jackets, &c., &c., cut and made to order, by every fashion plate, in the latest Paris and London styles, at the shortest notice. dec 3—3m

DR. DANIEL BREED,

Late Examiner in the Patent Office,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS AND CONSULTING CHEMIST,

Seventh street, corner of F, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

DR. BREED prepares Papers and Drawings, and attends to all business relative to procuring Patents in America and in Europe. He will give special attention to rejected applications and other difficult cases. nov 26

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offers to the Property Owners of the District the cheapest and as safe means of Insurance against Loss by Fire, as any other Company, as will appear by an examination of its principles.

The fact that all of the Insurance Companies of the District are declaring large dividends to their stockholders, at once shows the great profit on their premiums, and the consequent saving to persons insuring with this Company.

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I HAVE in store large and fat No. 1 MACKEREL. JESSE B. WILSON.

nov 26

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ICE CREAM, Water Ices, Wedding Cakes, Pound Cakes, Mince Pies, Pastry, Crusts for Oyster Pies, Jellies, and a general assortment of nice things in the Confectionery line, at FUSSELL'S, corner of Twelfth and F streets, at the lowest prices. nov 30—1m

GAS FIXTURES!

THE BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED

IN THIS CITY.

THOSE who desire to select from new patterns, with the advantage of a reduction in prices, will call early and examine.

We would also call the attention of persons about introducing gas into their dwellings to our increased facilities, and consequent low prices, for this branch of our trade.

Inviting all who desire their work done promptly, and free from gas leakage, to call at 259 Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, south side.

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Prospectus of the National Republican.

Believing that the time has arrived when the great Republican party of the United States ought to be fairly represented in the daily press of the National Metropolis, we have embarked in the enterprise of supplying the citizens of the District of Columbia with a daily publication, under the title of "The National Republican."

In its political department, this journal will advocate and defend the principles of the Republican party, and endeavor to disabuse the public mind of groundless prejudices which have been engendered against it, by the false accusations of its enemies. Having the utmost confidence that the administration of Mr. Lincoln will be such as to merit our approbation, we expect to yield it a cordial, but not a servile support.

In the great issue that is likely to be made with his administration, by the enemies of the Republican party, the people of Washington and the District of Columbia have more at stake than the people of any other portion of our common country. We believe that to support Mr. Lincoln's administration will be synonymous with maintaining the integrity of the Federal Union, against the machinations of those who would rend it asunder. No one can doubt upon which side of this issue the people of Washington will be found, when they come to realize that it is fairly forced upon them.

We feel confident, therefore, that in yielding to the administration of Mr. Lincoln a cordial support, we shall have the sympathy of an immense majority of the people of this District and vicinity.

It is not our design, however, to make the National Republican a mere political paper. We intend, that as a medium of general and local news, it shall not be inferior to any other journal published in this city. We shall pay particular attention to questions of local policy, and advocate such reforms as we may deem essential to the prosperity of the city, and to the advancement of the moral and material welfare of its inhabitants.

We deem it unnecessary, however, to multiply promises, as the paper will immediately make its appearance, and will then speak for itself. It will be published every morning, and delivered to city subscribers at six cents per week. Mail subscribers, \$3.50 a year, payable in advance.

The publication office is at the corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

LEWIS CLEPHANE & CO.

Some Opinions of Mr. Lincoln.

SELECTED VERBATIM FROM HIS SPEECHES, AND PERTINENT TO THE PRESENT OCCASION.

"I say that we must not interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists, because the Constitution forbids it, and the general welfare does not require us to do so. We must not withhold an efficient fugitive slave law, because the Constitution requires us, as I understand it, not to withhold such a law. But we must prevent the out-spreading of the institution, because neither the Constitution nor the general welfare requires us to extend it. We must prevent the revival of the African slave trade, and the enacting by Congress of a Territorial slave code. We must prevent each of these things being done by either Congress or courts. The people of the United States are the rightful masters of both Congresses and courts—not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution!"—Speech at Cincinnati, September 18, 1858.

"I hold myself under constitutional obligations to allow the people in all the States, without interference, direct or indirect, to do exactly as they please; and I deny that I have any inclination to interfere with them, even if there were no such constitutional obligation. I can only say again, that I am placed improperly, altogether improperly, in spite of all that I can say—when it is insisted that I entertain any other views or purposes in regard to that matter (slavery)."—Speech at Jonesborough, Ill., Sept. 16, 1858.

"While it (slavery) drives on in its state of progress as it is now driving, and as it has driven for the last five years, I have ventured the opinion, and say to-day, that we will have no end to the slavery agitation until it takes one turn or the other. I do not mean that when it takes a turn toward ultimate extinction it will be in a day, nor in a year, nor in two years. I do not suppose that in the most peaceful way ultimate extinction would occur in less than a hundred years at least; but that it will occur in the best way for both races, in God's own good time, I have no doubt."—Speech at Charleston, Ill., Sept. 18, 1858.

"Mr. Douglas's popular sovereignty, as a principle, is simply this: 'If one man chooses to make a slave of another, neither that man nor anybody else has a right to object.'"—Speech at Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859.

"I have intimated that I thought the agitation (of slavery) would not cease until a crisis should be reached and passed. I have stated in what way I have thought it would be reached and passed. We might, by arresting the further spread of it, and placing it where the fathers originally placed it, put it where the public rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction. Thus the agitation may cease. It may be pushed forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South. I entertain the opinion, upon evidence sufficient to my mind, that the fathers of this Government placed that institution where the public mind did rest in the belief that it was in the course of ultimate extinction; and when I desire to see the further spread of it arrested, I only say that I desire to see that done which the fathers have first done. It is not true that our fathers, as Judge Douglas assumes, made this Government part slave and part free. Undoubtedly the same which he says it is—slavery as it was a rightful thing within itself—was introduced by the framers of the Constitution. The exact truth is, that they found the institution existing among us, and they left it as they found it. But in making the Government, they left this institution with many clear marks of disapprobation upon it. They found slavery among them, and they left it among them because of the difficulty—the absolute impossibility of its immediate removal."—Speech at Altoon, Oct. 18, 1858.

"Let me say I have no prejudice against the Southern people. They are just what we would be in their situation. If slavery did not exist among them they would not introduce it. If it did now exist among us, we should not instantly give it up. This I believe of the masses, North and South. Doubtless there are individuals on both sides who would not hold slaves under any circumstances; and others who would gladly introduce slavery anew if it were now out of existence. We know that some Southern men have freed their slaves, go North, and become tip-top abolitionists; while some Northern ones go South, and become most cruel slave masters."

"When Southern people tell us they are no more responsible for the origin of slavery than we are, I acknowledge the fact. When it is said that the institution exists, and that it is very difficult to get rid of it in any satisfactory way, I can understand and appreciate the saying. I surely will not blame them for not doing what I should not know how to do myself. If all earthly power were given me, I should not know what to do, as to the existing institution. My first impulse would be to free all the slaves, and send them to Liberia—to their own native land. But a moment's reflection would

convince me that whatever of high hope (as I think there is) there may be in this, in the long run, its sudden execution is impossible. If they were all landed there in a day, they would perish in the next ten days; and there are not surplus shipping and surplus money enough in the world to carry them there in many times ten days. What then? Free them all, and keep them among us as underlings? Is it quite certain that this better their condition? I think I would not hold one in slavery at any rate; yet the point is not clear enough to denounce people upon. What next? Free them, and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this; and if mine would, we well know that those of the great mass of white people will not. Whether this feeling accords with justice and sound judgment, is not the sole question, it is, indeed, it is a part of it. A universal feeling, whether well or ill founded, cannot be safely disregarded. We cannot, then, make them equals. It does seem to me that systems of gradual emancipation might be adopted; but for that tardiness in this respect, I will not undertake to judge our brethren of the South."

"When they remind us of their constitutional rights, I acknowledge them, not grudgingly, but fully and fairly; and I would give them any legislation for the reclaiming of their fugitives, which should not, in its stringency, be more likely to carry a free man into slavery than our ordinary criminal laws are to hang an innocent one."—Speech at Altoon, Ill., Aug. 21, 1858.

"Has anything ever threatened the existence of this Union, save and except this very institution of slavery? What is it that we hold most dear amongst us? Our own liberty and prosperity. What has ever threatened our liberty and prosperity, save and except this institution of slavery? If this is true, how do you propose to improve the condition of things by enlarging slavery? by spreading it out, and making it bigger?"

"You may have a wen or cancer on your person, and not be able to cut it out, lest you bleed to death; but surely it is no way to cure it to engraft it, and spread it over your whole body. That is no proper way of treating what you regard as a wrong."—Speech at Altoon, Oct. 15, 1858.

"I suppose most of us (I know it of myself) believe that the people of the Southern States are entitled to a Congressional fugitive slave law. As the right is constitutional, I agree that the legislation shall be granted to it, and that not that we like the institution of slavery. We profess to have no taste for running and catching negroes; at least, I profess no taste for that job at all. Why, then, do I yield support to a fugitive slave law? Because I do not understand that the Constitution, which guarantees that right, can be supported without it."—Speech at Altoon, Oct. 15, 1858.

"The real issue in this controversy—the one pressing upon every mind—is the sentiment on the part of one class that looks upon the institution of slavery as a wrong, and of another class that does not look upon it as a wrong. The sentiment that contemplates the institution of slavery in this country as a wrong, is the sentiment of the Republican party. They look upon it as being a moral, social, and political wrong; and while they contemplate it as such, they nevertheless have due regard for its actual existence among us, and the difficulties of getting rid of it in any satisfactory way, and to all the constitutional obligations thrown about it. Yet having a due regard for these, they desire a policy in regard to it that looks to its not creating any more danger. They insist that it should, as far as may be, be treated as a wrong; and one of the methods of treating it as a wrong is to make provision that it shall grow no larger. If there be a man among us who does not think that the institution of slavery is wrong in any of the aspects of which I have spoken, he is misplaced, and ought not to be with us. And if there be a man amongst us who is so impatient of it as a wrong as to disregard its actual presence among us, and the difficulty of getting rid of it suddenly in a satisfactory way, and to disregard the constitutional obligations thrown about it, that man is misplaced if he is on our platform."—Speech at Altoon, Oct. 15, 1858.

A FEW WORDS TO THE SOUTH.

"We the Republicans, and others, forming the opposition of the country, intend to 'stand by our guns,' to be patient and firm, and in the long run to beat you. When we do beat you, you perhaps want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, so far as I am authorized to speak for the opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you, as nearly as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way interfere with your institution; to abide by every compromise of the Constitution; and, in a word, coming back to the original position, to treat you as far as degenerated men (if we have degenerated men, according to the examples of those noble fathers—Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. We mean to remember that you are as good as we are; that there is no difference between us, other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind, always, that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and to treat you accordingly."—Speech at Cincinnati, Sept. 17, 1859.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmative of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature, and applied to the same subject matter, and we recommend as the only further resolutions the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactment of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that, during the existence of the Territorial Governments, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been, or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First. That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Third. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic members without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measures of subservience to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evidenced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas—in constraining the personal relations between master and servant to involve an unequal property in persons—in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public Treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh. That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth. That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth. That in the recent votes by their Federal Governors of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-interference and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh. That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.